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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                      FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
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                                    CIVIL ACTION NUMBER:
    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et
 4
                                    2:24 Civ. 04055
    al,
 5
                                   PREMOTION CONFERENCE
         Plaintiffs,
 6
         v.
 7
    APPLE, INC.,
 8
         Defendant.
 9
         Martin Luther King Building & U.S. Courthouse
10
         50 Walnut Street
         Newark, New Jersey 07101
11
         Wednesday July 17, 2024
         Commencing at 11:08 a.m.
12
13
    B E F O R E:
                              THE HONORABLE JULIEN XAVIER NEALS,
                              UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
14
                                        - and -
                              THE HONORABLE LEDA D. WETTRE,
15
                              UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
16
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1
              (PROCEEDINGS held in open court before The Honorable
 2
    JULIEN XAVIER NEALS, United States District Judge.)
 3
             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.
 4
           The Honorable Julien Xavier Neals and the Honorable Leda
 5
    D. Wettre presiding.
 6
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Good morning, all.
 7
           Please be seated.
 8
             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: We are on the record in United
 9
    States of America, et al, v. Apple, Inc.; 24 Civ. 4055.
10
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: I hope I don't regret this,
11
    but, counsel, your appearances, please.
12
             MR. LASKEN: Your Honor, would you like me to come to
1.3
    the podium or from the tables?
14
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: You can do it from the tables,
15
    that's fine.
16
             MR. LASKEN: Jonathan Lasken, counsel for the United
17
    States.
18
           Would you like me to introduce my other colleagues from
19
    the United States? Or shall I do the --
20
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Yes, thank you.
21
             MR. LASKEN: This is Mr. Andy Ruymann, Chief of the
22
    Civil Division for the US Attorney's Office.
23
           Ms. Jennifer Hane from the Antitrust Division.
24
           And Mr. Matthew Mandelberg from the Antitrust Division.
25
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Good morning.
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1
             MR. LASKEN: Thank you, your Honor.
 2
           And Ms. Isabella Pitt for the state.
 3
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Thank you.
 4
             MS. PITT: Good morning, your Honor.
 5
           May it please the Court.
 6
           Isabella Pitt, for the New Jersey Attorney General's
 7
    Office and for the 20 plaintiff states acting by and through
 8
    their respective Attorney General's Offices.
 9
           Here with me today from my office is Assistant Attorney
10
    General Brian McDonough.
11
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Good morning.
12
             MS. PITT: Also with us from New York Attorney
1.3
    General's Office is Elinor Hoffmann and Bryan Bloom. And
14
    Robert McNary, from the California Attorney General's Office.
15
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Good morning. Thank you.
16
             Counsel.
17
             MR. ARPERT: Good Morning, your Honor. Judge Wettre.
18
           Douglas Arpert, Walsh, Pizzi, O'Reilly & Falanga, on
19
    behalf of Apple.
20
           Ms. Walsh sends her apologies. She is unable to be here
21
    today.
22
           I will let me colleagues from Kirkland & Ellis introduce
23
    themselves.
24
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Thank you.
25
             MR. PRIMIS: Good morning, your Honor.
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1
           Craig Primis, from Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of Apple.
 2
           I do want to note, we have Apple's chief litigation
 3
    counsel, Heather Grenier, in the courtroom today for today's
 4
    hearing.
 5
             MS. GRENIER: Good morning.
 6
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Good morning.
 7
             MR. ALLEN: Good morning, your Honor.
 8
           Winn Allen, from Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of Apple.
 9
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Okav.
10
             MS. ALLEN: Good morning, your Honor.
11
           Devora Allon from Kirkland & Ellis on behalf of Apple.
12
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Good morning.
13
           Well, as you can see, there are so many of you, I
14
    brought my own reinforcements as well.
15
             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: That's right.
16
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: But just from a practical
17
    matter, this is for the premotion conference. And I am glad to
18
    see all counsel here. I note there also seem to be counsel who
19
    are connected with the MDL who may be present as well, because
20
    part of the biggest issue was wanting to just clarify some of
21
    the issues that would be part of a motion to dismiss and
22
    understanding and getting a sense of what the breadth of the
23
    motion to dismiss would be as well.
24
           I know earlier in the proceeding that there was a
25
    scheduling order that was proposed back in May with regard to a
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    briefing schedule with regard to the motions to dismiss.
 2
           The Court will be asking that you do that again once we
 3
    finish today's proceeding. There will be other things, likely,
    that we will be asking from you, also.
 5
           First, I would like to hear from the defense with regard
 6
    to the anticipated motion to dismiss and just the breadth of
 7
    the motion and whether this is fully going to address all of
 8
    the claims or if we think it is going to be more of a partial.
 9
           Whichever counsel would like to address that.
10
             MR. PRIMIS: Good morning, your Honor.
11
           Craig Primis again.
12
           The motion to dismiss will address all claims and will
13
    seek dismissal of the entire lawsuit.
14
           So we will not be seeking partial dismissal.
15
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: I understand that would involve
16
    some state law claims as well?
17
             MR. PRIMIS: Yes. And I should -- the state law
18
    claims parallel exactly the federal claims, so they will all
19
    rise and fall on the same grounds.
20
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: All right. Perfect. Perfect.
21
           Did plaintiffs want to be heard with regard to the
22
    breadth of the motion?
23
             MR. LASKEN: Nothing in particular, your Honor.
24
           We agree with Mr. Primis' assessment as best we can
2.5
    tell.
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: All right. Thank you.
 2
           As far as communication among the parties, has there
 3
    been any discovery that has been conducted in the litigation to
 4
    this point?
 5
             MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, this is Mr. Allen on behalf of
 6
    Apple.
 7
           There has not been any discovery to date.
 8
           The parties have had discussions around certain
 9
    administrative orders, like a potential CMO and protective
10
    order and things of that nature, but no discovery has been
11
    conducted to this point.
12
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: All right.
13
           While the motion to dismiss is pending, I would like to
14
    hear from the parties as to their respective positions as to
15
    whether any discovery should or could take place while the
16
    motions are pending.
17
           I will hear from plaintiffs first.
18
             MR. LASKEN: Your Honor, we believe it is imperative
19
    that discovery get started in this case.
20
           This is a case that involves ongoing harm to the
21
    American public and ongoing harm to American businesses.
22
           For that reason, Congress has made various assessments
23
    of the need to move these cases forward with appropriate speed.
24
           They have been exempted from MDL consolidation.
25
           There is a provision at 15 USC 4 that asks for the case
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    to move as forward as soon as may be practicable.
 2
           Most recently, in Minnesota the District Court
 3
    determined as part of a denial of a motion to stay that those
    provisions militated against staying discovery pending a motion
    to dismiss.
 6
           Your Honor, that's before we get to the fact that the
 7
    standard for a motion to dismiss or a stay, pending a motion to
 8
    dismiss, is not going to be met here.
 9
           You know, we understand that Apple is seeking full
10
    dismissal, and I appreciate that probably at this moment.
11
           I shouldn't get to the merits.
12
           We don't anticipate -- we don't see merit to the motion.
1.3
    We think it asks for a number of legal rules that are clearly
14
    outside of the law.
15
           And we think it mostly, frankly, raises factual
16
    disputes. And so, if we are going to be resolving factual
17
    disputes, we should get to discovery, we should start moving.
18
           Thank you, your Honor.
19
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Thank you.
20
             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: Mr. Lasken, could you address
21
    how DOJ's opportunity to do some presuit investigation for
22
    several years impacts your need for immediate discovery?
23
             MR. LASKEN: Sure.
24
           So your Honor, we have had some opportunity to do an
25
    investigation.
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1.3

Our primary focus on discovery, frankly, is we understand Apple is going to want a fair amount of discovery, and that is going to impact the length of the schedule.

And so I think the -- we will need discovery to bring our files forward. Right? So we in the course of an investigation, will serve a civil investigative demand, get information. That information does not continue to be produced typically. And that is the case here.

So we will need to bring our files forward. We will need to address certain things that maybe were outside the scope of that, but that we have learned about.

So we need that discovery. But the important thing to us in starting now is to get to resolution.

You know, Apple is seeking an incredibly long discovery period in this case. They are proposing 18 months of fact discovery and another, I think, nine months of expert discovery.

We have looked at this case relative to other cases like it. We think that's far too much. But even at a more normal amount of time, it will take some time.

And so we think it is important to get started on that so that we can get to a resolution on behalf of the American people and bring the violations to a close.

So, again, for us -- and I apologize, your Honor, if I deviate a little bit from the question -- but that's the

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    driving reason why we feel it is important to get to discovery.
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    But we will need some discovery. We anticipate Apple has
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    greater needs.
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           And one final point I would make on that is it is almost
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    always the case -- and it is true here -- that a great deal of
 6
    our file is from Apple.
 7
           And so Apple, although they have not had the opportunity
 8
    to investigate, they will have a lot of the same information as
 9
    us.
10
           So thank you, your Honor.
11
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Thank you.
12
           Counsel.
13
             MR. ALLEN: Yes, your Honor.
14
           We do believe that discovery should await the Court's
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    ruling on the motion to dismiss because that motion will either
16
    completely obviate the need for discovery or at least provide
17
    the parties with important quidance about the proper scope of
18
    discovery.
19
           Discovery in a case of this nature, your Honor, will
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Discovery in a case of this nature, your Honor, will necessarily be quite burdensome. The government's going to seek broad discovery from Apple. Apple will take appropriate discovery of the government. And there will be extensive third-party discovery, as there is frequently in cases of this nature.

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There is a very real possibility, in light of the

arguments we are advancing in our letter and that will be advanced in our motion to dismiss, that all of that discovery will be unnecessary because of the threshold legal deficiencies with the complaint that we can address here today if your Honors would like to hear. But we think the complaint is legally defective and should be dismissed in its entirety.

And if it is, the parties would waste a lot of time and effort on discovery that we don't think is appropriate.

But even if the complaint is not dismissed in its entirety, we do believe that there are important threshold questions about the proper scope of this case that would be in everyone's interest to resolve as part of the motion to dismiss process before the parties press ahead with that discovery.

For example, your Honor, there is a great deal of uncertainty about what technologies and products and services are properly subject to discovery in this case. The government's complaint focuses on five specific products and services that are the core of its case. But it then goes on to list, in perfunctory fashion, roughly a dozen other Apple products and services without any factual explanation about why those technologies are relevant.

We don't believe that those additional technologies are properly in this case. We are going to seek, as part of our motion, that those allegations be dismissed. And that discovery into those technologies and services is not

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    appropriate.
 2
           The government might well disagree.
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           So even if the complaint is not dismissed in its
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    entirety, which we expect it should be and will be after our
    motion to dismiss, at least some clarity from the Court as to
 6
    whether these other technologies are in or out is quite
 7
    important for us to know before we open the doors to what will
 8
    undoubtedly be extremely burdensome and lengthy discovery, your
 9
    Honor.
10
           So because the motion --
11
             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: Mr. Allen --
12
             MR. ALLEN: Yes, your Honor.
13
             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: -- couldn't discovery be scoped
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    so that the technologies where Apple alleges the claims may be
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    moot, could they be excluded from discovery at least for a
16
    time; and then you can focus on the technologies that would
17
    definitely be at issue if the case survives the motion to
18
    dismiss?
19
             MR. ALLEN: It might be, your Honor. And it would
20
    certainly be a more preferable approach to us than having
21
    discovery on everything at once.
22
           However, I do still believe that there would be -- a
23
    stay even as to those products and services is warranted here
24
    for a few reasons.
25
           One is discovery even into those five products and
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services that are the core of the government's case will be quite burdensome and extensive. And in light of the threshold legal deficiencies with the government's complaint, we don't think those burdens on -- either on Apple or the government or the third parties -- are warranted.

And in addition, there very well could be disputes, your Honor, about what discovery is in scope or out of scope with respect to those five items.

And so yes that would be a more preferable approach to us as opposed to discovery on everything, but we still believe that a stay of all discovery is warranted in light of the fundamental legal deficiencies with the complaint that go to the entirety of the government's allegations.

We also don't believe that there is any prejudice to the government or the public from a brief stay while the Court considers the motion to dismiss, given that the government spent four years investigating this case before they filed it.

In light of that substantial delay, it is very difficult for us to see how waiting a few months for the Court to read and review and rule upon the motion to dismiss, provide the parties with guidance as to whether the case will proceed at all, and if so in what shape or fashion -- it is very difficult for us to see how that poses additional prejudice to the public or the government.

And, in fact, I think implied, it would provide

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extremely important guidance to the parties about the scope of the case, where the parties should be focusing their discovery efforts as opposed to a free-for-all. Having an order from the Court that can quide the course of discovery would be extremely beneficial.

And in addition, your Honor, it is -- Mr. Lasken on the other side cited this District of Minnesota case. We don't think that case is on point here because in that case there was a very low likelihood that the motion to dismiss would be granted. And the Court also emphasized that there would not be much discovery in that case.

Here, we are looking at the exact opposite. And we believe there's a quite high likelihood that the motion to dismiss will be granted, in all or in part. And there will be significant discovery that the government seeks and that both parties seek from third parties.

The more instructive cases, we believe, your Honor, are the FTC, the Meta case, which is an antitrust case brought by the FTC against Meta in the Federal Court in the District of Columbia, where Judge Boasberg did stay discovery pending a decision on Meta's motion to dismiss.

And also, the Actelion Pharmaceuticals case from this jurisdiction in which discovery was stayed while the plaintiff in that case, because it was a declaratory judgment, advanced a refusal-to-deal argument as to why the antitrust claims should

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    not proceed, which is similar to the refusal-to-deal argument
 2
    that Apple would be advancing here.
 3
           So, for those reasons, your Honors, we believe that in
 4
    the interest of the parties and of the Court, and that the
 5
    efficiency of this litigation would be best served by staying
 6
    all discovery until the motion to dismiss is resolved.
 7
             MR. LASKEN: Your Honor, may I be heard?
 8
             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Yes.
 9
           And before you go, Mr. Lasken, do you agree that whether
10
    those technologies that are in or out, the scope of those
11
    technologies is determined prior to a motion to dismiss?
12
    you feel that it has any impact on the motion at all?
13
             MR. LASKEN: I don't, your Honor.
14
           And I think there is a couple of points here that I
15
    would like to make about this. This is a course of conduct
16
    case.
17
           One of the primary problems with Apple's motion is they
18
    seem to be trying to transform this case into a case about
19
    wallets.
20
           This is a case about phones and the use of various
21
    technologies to impede people's ability to compare phones on
22
    their merits and choose different phones.
23
           We have five examples.
24
           We will prove those in detail.
25
           Apple can't moot our case. It couldn't even moot our
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It talks about you can't voluntarily cease your conduct in the face of a government enforcement action, especially as to some of these policies a few weeks before we filed the suit and say, look, it is done, the case is moot, no order gets entered against me.

Regardless of whether it stopped, we would be entitled to an injunction.

Leaving that aside -- right -- the case is not about these individual technologies per se.

Yes, we will prove it through these individual technologies and others, but -- if the scope of discovery relates to the overall use of app review, of APIs -- right -- to suppress cross-platform technologies, these are examples.

So, whether one is in or out, could that have a small impact on discovery? I suppose so, but it's not going to be a significant impact.

The thing I want to add to that, your Honor, is -- you know, my colleague said, what is the prejudice? The prejudice is every day someone buys an iPhone, they're overpaying for it. Every day someone uses an app and gets charged 30 percent fees,

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1
    they are overpaying for it. Right?
 2
           People are unable to compete. We're unable to have
 3
    competition among phones.
 4
           That is the prejudice. The prejudice is not about
 5
    discovery prejudice. It is about the ongoing harm from the
 6
    violation to people.
 7
           And that is why Congress made the decision that cases
    like this move forward.
 8
 9
           So, Dentsply, which I don't recall if we recited this or
10
    not because we had this sort of letter exchange with Apple,
11
    right, over there should be a conference, and Apple got into
12
    staying discovery.
13
           The Dentsply decision in Delaware, which is
14
    190 F.R.D. 140, In weighing the public interest in expedited
15
    resolution of government antitrust actions against the
16
    potential burdens of duplicative discovery on defendants --
17
    this is about MDL cases, but it is the same idea -- Congress
18
    chose to strike the balance in favor in the public's interest
19
    in expedited relief.
20
           That is what's at stake.
21
           It is not about a couple of months of discovery.
22
           It is not that we had an investigation.
23
           It is that we need this resolved because people are
24
    being harmed.
25
           And so the final point I wanted to make on the four-year
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investigation, you know, your Honor, we investigate these
things to determine if there is a violation. We take that very
seriously. We talk to a lot of people. We try to really
understand, is what Apple is doing, are they harming the
public? We don't take these suits lightly. But that is what
we are doing in an investigation. Right?
       That is different from what we're doing in a litigation
where we are proving, we're creating -- we're putting together
evidence to prove the case. And so it serves a different
purpose. So saying we spent four years carefully looking at
what Apple did to determine whether or not it's violated the
law, doesn't -- it is not like we spent four years preparing a
case.
       And so I think that is an important thing to understand.
       Now, to be clear, we are prepared to move forward with
this case, but we have a different purpose in these
proceedings. And I think that's an important point I wanted to
make.
       Thank you, your Honor.
         HON. JULIEN X. NEALS:
                               Thank you.
       Counsel.
         MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, may I be heard briefly on
that?
         HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Yes.
         MR. ALLEN: Thank you, your Honor.
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I think what we just heard is that -- confirmation that the government is not going to agree to limit the scope of discovery in this case to the five products and services that we believe discovery should be limited to.

I think what Mr. Lasken is saying is the government fully intends to take very broad discovery into all manners of services and technologies, including several services and technologies that we do not believe are adequately pleaded in the complaint under Igbal and Twombly. And we will argue as such on the motion to dismiss stage.

So given what was just said, I think it is more important than ever that we have some clarity up front about the scope of discovery in this case as opposed to sending the parties off and running into taking discovery about anything and everything that Apple does.

Secondly, your Honor, the Dentsply case that Mr. Lasken referred to was not a motion-to-stay case.

It was a case dealing with potential consolidation with an MDL. And the policy -- we are not even worrying the policy rationale that's in 15 U.S.C. Section 4. We just believe our approach is fully consistent with it.

Again, structuring discovery in this case in a way that's most efficient, that provides the parties with guidance about what they should be focusing their efforts on is a more efficient resolution of this case.

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Secondly, your Honor, in the Actelion Pharmaceuticals case from this Court, the Court noted the policy that Mr. Lasken referred to and still granted a stay of discovery because it was the most efficient way to proceed.

And thirdly, your Honor, again, I do think it is important that the government took four years to bring this case. And we, obviously, disagree that anyone's paying more for an iPhone because of these practices. We don't believe there is any anticompetitive harm at all because of the practices they've alleged, and we will argue that in our motion to dismiss.

But setting that aside, having taken four years to even bring this case, it is very difficult to us to understand why speed is needed now as opposed to structuring a case around a resolution of the motion to dismiss. And then once we understand the scope and converse of the case, we can structure a reasonable discovery process if the complaint remains at all.

HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: The parties are more aware of the breadth and potential discovery and the issues to be presented in this case and what impact it will have and interaction it will have with the MDL, understanding that it is exempted from consolidation.

However, it kind of begs the question in terms of hearing how the potential scope of the technologies -- what is in and what is out -- whether it should be properly pled or not

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in particular seems to imply that if there is some dispute over
the technologies that should be included, that that is going to
be a potential issue down the road of whether it was properly
pled or not, is what I heard defense to be saying.
       Is that correct?
         MR. ALLEN: Yes, your Honor.
       We are going to argue in our motion to dismiss that
anything outside the five key technologies and services that
they pleaded in their complaint is not properly pled and should
be out of the case.
       And those technologies, they are -- several of them are
listed in paragraphs 120 to 125 of the complaint.
       There are some other technologies listed later in the
complaint.
       But the government in their complaint lists in cursory
fashion over those five paragraphs nine other products and
services that they are trying to insert into the case. And we
do not believe that those allegations are adequately pled.
do not believe they should be part of the case. We do not
believe they should be subject to discovery.
         HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Counsel.
         MR. LASKEN: So, your Honor, a couple of notes.
       First of all, Actelion -- if I pronounced that right --
is not a government enforcement action. There are multiple
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other cases that conflict with it.

1 So there is the Maher Terminals case. There is the -- I 2 apologize. I am on the wrong page here. 3 There's the Chamales {sp} case. And what those say is 4 you only stay discovery if there is a clear and unmistakable result for the motion. 6 So there is no clear and unmistakable result for this 7 motion. It is far from clear. Again, we don't believe it 8 should be -- has any merit at all. But it is far from clear 9 that it merits granting -- will be -- merits being granted. 10 And so that would say under the vast majority of cases 11 in this district discovery moves forward. 12 So leaving aside the public interest, Apple can't meet 13 the standard. 14 So that is the first piece that I think I should say, 15 and maybe I should have started there. 16 Meta, which Apple referenced and I forgot to address, 17 involved 350 RFPs and 150 party depositions. 18 To me, your Honor, and maybe it is just to me, the 19 length of time and the amount of discovery depends on the work 20 we have to do. Apple has proposed that we take five 21 depositions of Apple in discovery. 22 Apple wants a similar schedule, but it's -- now, we 23 don't agree with that parenthetically, but we are also not 24 seeking 150 depositions nor do we intend to serve 350 RFPs.

This case will not involve that much discovery. That is the

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wrong schedule to compare it to. And that's what matters.

And I apologize for straying into issues that are maybe not in front of the Court yet, but this case is not *Meta* in terms of the scope of discovery.

I think what I heard from Mr. Allen, to borrow his phrase, is confirmation that they are, essentially, going to get into fact issues in the motion to dismiss.

They think we can't prove, as it is, that these technologies had an effect.

So if you look at paragraph 120 of the complaint, which my colleague referenced, what it says about, for example, location traffickers is Apple has underlined third-party location trafficable devices that fully function across platforms. Elsewhere in the complaint we have pleaded in detail what and how that works.

Apple underlines the cross-platform technology, drives you to an iPhone only technology, and that technology makes it harder for you to switch phones.

Location trackers cost money. We plead this in the smartwatches. They cost money.

Apple understands under <u>Rule</u> 8 what it's defending against. There is plenty of information there to -- and I am not even sure I understand what the motion is because that wouldn't be a dismissal of a claim. I am not sure if this is a motion for a more definite statement or a motion to strike a

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pleading, but it is certainly not a motion to dismiss a claim because that is not a claim in this case.

And so, I think, your Honor, again, on the subject, I am not actually sure what Apple is asking for. And the discovery is not going to be purely structured to say, well, we want discovery on watches. We are taking discovery on Apple's overall course of conduct, on its use of technologies, its undermining of cross-platform technologies to make the iPhone "sticky," and "sticky" in ways other than its merits.

And so, I think -- again, this goes back to the five examples. It is not the whole case.

And so I think that's a rewriting of the complaint.

13 Thank you, your Honor.

> HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Part of the reason that we have the premotion conference is just that, to define what is actually to dismiss, what could be resolved by more definite pleadings. This is part of the whole process.

Just to be clear, defense is in no way foreclosed from making its motion to dismiss. You have the absolute right to do that.

But in the context of the issues and everything involved in this case, we thought it important to have this conference to flesh out some of these issues.

Mr. Lasken, from the government's standpoint, you do not agree then that based on the pleading as it stands that you

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1 would be in any way foreclosed from wanting to add these additional technologies for discovery purposes later on in the 3 case? 4 MR. LASKEN: Yes, your Honor. We are pleading a course of conduct or a pattern of 6 behavior. What we are pleading is that Apple uses its control 7 over app review and APIs to undermine cross-platform 8 technologies, just as in Microsoft -- right -- to force you to 9 do things with your phone that make it hard for you to compare 10 the phones on the merits. Right? 11 It is not competition on the merits to force people to 12 choose to be a green bubble if you want to go to an android 13 phone? Right? 14 We are pleading a whole series of actions based on 15 certain mechanisms that go to that point. 16 Apple would like this case to be about individual 17 things. And certainly, in the end -- right -- the proof will 18 have to come in, in that way, but that is not the core of the 19 case. And so deciding this one or that one is in and out, that 20 is not really what the discovery is about. 21 The discovery is about the course of conduct. It's 22 about the strategy to undermine competition on the merits.

24 try to say, this is in, this is out, because there is no claim 25 for harm to a -- or monopolization of wallets. Right?

To me, your Honor, it would be a challenging approach to

claim isn't in the complaint. And so it is not clear what would be being dismissed even under that reading.

Thank you, your Honor.

MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, just to be clear on a couple of things.

First of all, our motion -- the primary argument of our motion is a threshold legal argument that goes through everything in the complaint, that the entirety of the complaint should be dismissed under black letter Supreme Court precedent regarding refusals to deal with competitors under cases like Trinko {sp} and Lee Klein {sp}.

So the primary argument will be a purely legal argument that the theory of the complaint is defective under binding Supreme Court case law and other cases from the Courts of Appeals that make clear that these theories, these claims that Apple has some obligation to open up its platform to third parties just because they want, it is barred by binding Supreme Court case law. So that is going to be argument one.

Later in the motion to dismiss we are going to argue that there is -- even if you got past that argument, there are certain technologies that are not adequately pleaded in the complaint.

So I did want to be clear with the Court that these arguments about what is in and what is out are part of our motion, but they are not the tip of the spear of the motion, if

it will. That is going to be a purely legal argument that the entire theory of the complaint fails in its entirety.

So even the five examples, your Honor, that we referred to in this argument, we believe those fail as a matter of law, too. But we have other arguments with respect to these other technologies that the parties might have a fight about as to whether they are within scope.

The other point I would make, your Honor, is there are a number of tasks that the parties can do while the motion to dismiss is pending to get this case ready to go if the motion to dismiss is denied in whole or in part.

These are things we have already been doing and that we are committed to doing while the motion to dismiss is under consideration; including negotiating any aside protocols, negotiating a protective order, negotiating a case schedule, and a CMO.

Those actually are quite involved for a case of this size, given the size of the case, the number of third parties involved. And those are things we are committed to doing.

So the case doesn't have to languish while the motion to dismiss is pending. The parties can do productive work to get the case organized. The Court can consider the legal arguments that Apple has that go to the flaws in the case as a whole and to the case as a part.

And we can proceed in an incremental-wise way in terms

of structuring the case. Get it ready to go.

And then once we have a ruling on the motion to dismiss, either no discovery is required or at least we know where the parties should focus their discovery efforts in the case.

I know Mr. Lasken says there is not going to be a lot of discovery here, I just don't believe that's the case. I think the government is going to take a substantial amount of additional discovery from Apple. I believe both parties will take a substantial amount of discovery from third parties. The complaint alone mentions nearly 20 of them.

And so I do think it is unavoidable here that the discovery process is going to be quite significant.

And the parties would benefit from some clarity at the outscope as to whether the legal theory that underpins the government's theory is even valid to begin with -- we don't think it is.

And if it is, what the scope of the case would be.

HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Mr. Lasken.

MR. LASKEN: Sure, your Honor.

I do want to say that I appreciate what I think was Mr. Allen walking back from the position in the letters that we shouldn't have a scheduling conference and get the various orders entered. Because that, to date, has been Apple's position, is that we shouldn't even proceed to enter these various orders. Right?

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We are at impasse on the CMO. We agree. We've worked productively. It has been several months. There is nothing more to do there, other than for us to come in front of the Court and get guidance from the Court on how the Court wants to schedule, how the Court wants those terms to look.

The various protocols Mr. Allen discussed, we've also done a lot of work on those.

While I appreciate and agree with my colleague, I think we are working productively on those things. That is not going to take much longer, if at all. We could present those issues to the Court very soon.

And so staying discovery pending a motion to dismiss for that particular body of work -- which I agree, we should complete and we should complete it now -- it doesn't jive with where we are in that process.

We are basically done with that process subject to, of course, coming in front of your Honors to resolve those issues and get those orders done.

HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Thank you.

And I will give Judge Wettre the opportunity to address Rule 16 and those types of conferences, when they will take place.

I know what the Court would appreciate is another briefing schedule, for one, outlining those tasks that are outstanding that could be accomplished while the motion to

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dismiss is, in fact, pending. And also kind of outlining if
you see that there is any particular challenging discovery
issues or peculiar to this particular litigation, that you
anticipate may be types of things that have or need additional
types of attention.
       Whether, in fact, discovery will be stayed pending the
motion to dismiss, we will likely make that determination once
we receive the motion.
       But at the current status, as the case stands now, you
will hear from Judge Wettre separately with regard to Rule 16.
       Judge Wettre, was there any questions you had for the
parties at this point?
         HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: No. I will think about it.
Judge Neals and I will speak after this conference and
formulate our thoughts.
       Then I will reach out to the parties about what I am
going to do about conducting a Rule 16 conference. Okay?
       And whether I will.
         MR. LASKEN: Your Honor, one thing I think we would
benefit from is some quidance from the Court on how long you
would like that process to take.
       So, for example, as Your Honors may be aware, we agreed
to 60 days to respond to a pro se motion. The government was
prepared to do that in seven.
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Apple's view was we should wait until, I think, after

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    the entire motion to dismiss has been decided.
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           We feel that a lot of these things can be and are very
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    much ready to be presented. And so I think we are going to
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    be -- I just want to flag the issue, that I think we're going
    to be extremely far apart on how long it should take to
    actually present them to the Court.
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           And so we would benefit from, I think, guidance from the
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    Court on that issue.
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             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: Mr. Lasken, what do you mean?
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             MR. LASKEN: So, for example, I think -- we believe we
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    could present all of the issues on the CMO in ten days.
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    suspect, although I don't know --
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             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: You mean a joint discovery plan?
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             MR. LASKEN: Correct, on the case management order
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    joint in ten days.
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             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: Okay.
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             MR. LASKEN: I suspect, although I don't want to speak
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    for my colleague, Apple will say we need a much longer period
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    of time to do that. And so I think that that is one of the
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    main sticking points between the parties, as Apple has told us
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    they are of the view that things should go very slowly.
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           And in part, they've told us they believe the Court
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    wants things to go slowly. And that is a difficult position
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    for us to negotiate with because we don't know what is in the
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    Court's mind, obviously.
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And so it is not really a dispute at some level with the
schedule over what we think the case needs versus what they
think it needs. They think their...
         HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: Yeah.
         MR. LASKEN:
                      They think their --
         HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: When I schedule a Rule 16
conference, it is a lot dependent on my own calendar, frankly,
and whether the parties have other obligations.
       Then I will time a joint discovery plan to be submitted,
so that I can peruse it, probably in this case, about a week
before that conference.
       So it will be more dependent if I am having a Rule 16
conference on my schedule than yours, frankly.
         MR. LASKEN: That's great.
       Thank you, your Honor.
         HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Counsel, to address the
elephant in the room -- or if it is not in the room, to drag
the elephant in the room -- although there is an exemption from
consolidation, what do you propose or see with regard to the
interplay with the MDL?
         MR. LASKEN: So, your Honor, we have not had a chance
to discuss that with Apple because right now -- again, we are
stuck at the threshold of Apple wants to slow our case down by
very significant amounts because it thinks that's the best way,
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I think in part, to coordinate.

Although, there is a lot of different ways that this could work, if Apple is able to speed up, there have been -- I have been involved in cases where they, perhaps, reproduce all of the materials and they are able to sit in on depositions.

Again, it wouldn't come from our deposition time. Right? But they can join the depositions.

So there are opportunities, but the opportunities really can't and shouldn't -- and this is what, I think it is 1407 says those opportunities should not be -- come about because the government's case is slowed down. They need to come about because Apple makes the effort to speed itself up.

And so once we get past that, what I would call gating or threshold issue, I think we could have conversations with them. And I suspect we would be able to agree to certain things that will avoid duplication. But for us that is really a threshold issue.

MS. ALLON: Your Honor, I can address that.

We have discussed this with the government. And we have emphasized to the government our view that the cases should be coordinated. After there is class leadership and the MDL moves forward, to the extent there is discovery, discovery, obviously, should be coordinated. Witnesses don't want to be deposed twice. That would be an excess burden. And so we have flagged those issues for the government.

And so I think what will happen is there are some things

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in the MDL that need to be worked out in terms of class
leadership so those cases can move forward. And then the
parties should all work together from when discovery proceeds
to coordinate that discovery to minimize the burden to
everyone.
       So that's certainly our intention.
       And we have begun to flag those issues for the
government, as we discussed.
       For example, a case management order, we have talked
about the need to coordinate that discovery.
         HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Thank you, counsel.
       Is there anything else, Mr. Lasken?
         MR. LASKEN: The only thing I would say, your Honor,
at risk of being repetitive is, again, my colleague flagged we
should wait for the MDL to get organized. That is the exact
thing the statute says we don't do. Right?
       And so I think that we need to explore other ways.
       I understand Apple has a desire to do this by making
this case go slowly, which is fine. Like, that is their
prerogative.
       But that is the one way we really can't do it.
       And so until we could get over that hurdle, I think it
is going to be hard for us to have meaningful conversations
about how and what can be done, but I do believe there are
things that can be done. We just need to get past that hurdle
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    of slowing the case down to make it work.
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           Thank you, your Honor.
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             MR. ALLEN: Can I just add, your Honor?
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Of course.
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             MR. ALLEN: We are not trying to -- our proposals
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    about discovery in this case don't really relate to the MDL.
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           They relate to what is the most efficient, orderly way
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    to proceed in this case so I can test the premise that we are
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    relying on the MDL statute.
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           It is about what makes sense for this case in light of
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    the motion to dismiss we are going to file and will make the
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    most efficient case going forward.
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           I will say one added benefit of taking the approach we
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    propose, which is doing discovery after the motion to dismiss
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    is decided, if it will allow for the class leadership process
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    in the MDL to take place while that happens. So that is an
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    ancillary benefit of it. It's not the reason or the driving
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    force of it, your Honor.
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Just to be clear, discovery,
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    there is a lot to discover.
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           It is whether you get to the point of taking
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    depositions. Whether you get to the point of serving
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    interrogatories. And searching computer files.
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           And part of the premise for the Court's purpose is to
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    know what productively can be done while the motion to dismiss
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is pending and whether it is starting to check things off the task list or other things that you have.

The overarching interest for the Court's purpose is that there is going to be some productive time made of the time it takes to decide the motions to dismiss.

MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, I think that makes immanent sense. And so when we file with the Court that -- AT the Court's request, the list of tasks that we think could get done, we will give some creative thought to, okay, what else can we do and what can we do to move the case along while the motion to dismiss is pending.

We are certainly happy do that.

HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Just so you know from the Court's perspective as well, the motion to dismiss, once filed, will take some priority as far as my particular calendar is concerned because the idea is going to be wanting to move this case forward as expeditiously as possible.

And the hope is that there will be aspects of the MDL that will have been organized to the degree that we can coordinate the cases as much as possible because that is the only thing that is going to make sense, candidly.

So we are going to be working very rationally and practically from this standpoint.

Both sides are very learned, very experienced. So we are going to be expecting that counsel will be participating to

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    that degree to a large extent as well.
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           Mr. Lasken, you wanted to say something?
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             MR. LASKEN: I just wanted to express my agreement
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    with everything that's being said.
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           I do think we're going to be able to work on this. I
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    just think there is a threshold issue that we're identifying.
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           So, I do -- just don't want to be misunderstood as
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    saying we refused to coordinate or something like that.
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           I think that what we are trying to say is we need to
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    find a way to do it that allows us to get to expeditious
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    relief.
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Okay. To the degree of what
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    the Court has asked for today, we are going to do a text order.
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    So you don't have to rely on your notes necessarily.
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           We will spell it all out in the text order. That will
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    probably be up before the end of the day as well. That will
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    give you guidance in terms of what exactly we are going to be
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    expecting from the parties.
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           Was there anything else, Judge Wettre?
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             HON. LEDA D. WETTRE: I can't think of anything.
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS: Counsel, anything else?
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           Plaintiffs.
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             MR. LASKEN: Nothing else from the United States.
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           Thank you, your Honor.
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             MR. PRIMIS: Nothing for Apple, your Honor.
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Well, I thank you all.
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS:
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             I also thank you for the assistance with injecting
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    some of the case law in your letters as well.
             One thing to think about in terms of these
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    technologies is whether you think, at some point in time, a
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    tutorial or something along those lines would be something you
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    think would be in the Court's best interest.
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             You will know better how in-depth or the breadth of
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    what that technology is, but just anticipate something along
    those lines as well because the Court would be happy to
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    entertain that as well.
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             MR. LASKEN: Yes, your Honor. We can think about
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    that.
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             HON. JULIEN X. NEALS:
                                    All right.
                                                 Thank you.
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             Thank you, all.
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             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.
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